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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/091,781	03/05/2002	Joshua Paul	57289-01	8960

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EXAMINER
LAZARO, DAVID R

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2155	

DATE MAILED: 12/27/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

PTO-90C (Rev. 10/03)

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	10/091,781	PAUL ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	David Lazaro	2155	

-- *The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address* --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE _3_ MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _20 October 2005_.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL.** 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) _1-53_ is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _1-12,14,15 and 17-24_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) _13,16 and 25-53_ is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _7/10/02_.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1.   This office action is response to the amendment filed 10/20/2005.

2.   Claims 1-12, 14, 15, and 17-24 are withdrawn.

3.   Claims 25-53 have been added.

4.   Claims 13, 16 and 25-53 are pending in this office action.

Election/Restrictions

5.   Applicant's election without traverse of group II, claims 13 and 16, in the reply

filed on 10/20/2005, is acknowledged.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

6.   35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

> Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of
> matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the
> conditions and requirements of this title.

7.   Claim 38 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is

directed to non-statutory subject matter. In Claim 38, the steps performed by the

method do not seem to require the use of hardware. As such, the claim is not tangible

and is therefore non-statutory. Including subject matter related to the portable storage

medium or client storage medium (similar to claims 13 and 16) would be sufficient to

overcome this rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

8.   The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that

form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless --

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

9.   Claims 13, 16, 25, 27, 31-33, 35, 37-39, 41, 44, 46-49, 51 and 53 are rejected

under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent 6,944,621 by Collart

(Collart).

10.   With respect to Claim 13, Collart teaches a method for repurposing multimedia

file, comprising:

including a sequence of data values to override embedded messages that are

statically encoded within the multimedia files in a portable storage medium (PSM) (Col.

4 lines 43-53) so that the embedded message may be altered (Col. 4 lines 28-42 and

Col. 7 lines 33-59 - Updates for static data on a PSM can be retrieved from a remote

source over a network, such as the internet. Updates intercept and replace the

requests for static information.);

obtaining a statically embedded request within a multimedia file residing on a

PSM (Col. 7 lines 33-59 - dvd selection/user selection would generate an embedded

request);

obtaining a sequence of data values to override the embedded request (Col. 7

lines 33-59 - Updates for static data on a PSM can be retrieved from a remote source

over a network, such as the internet);

substituting the sequence of data values for the statically embedded request by

formatting a new sequence of data values (Col. 7 lines 33-59 - Updates intercept and

replace the requests for static information.);

assigning the new sequence of data values through a substitution component

(Col. 7 lines 33-59 - Updates intercept and replace the requests for static information.

Also note embodiments starting in Col. 9 line 65 - Col. 10 line 8.);

embedding an autonomous media object (AMO) into the substitution component

(Col. 7 lines 33-59 - Updates intercept and replace the requests for static information.

Also note embodiments starting in Col. 9 line 65 - Col. 10 line 8.);

transmitting the substitution component to a client readable medium where the

PSM is located (Col. 7 lines 33-59 - Updates for static data on a PSM can be retrieved

from a remote source over a network, such as the internet.).

11.   With respect to Claim 25, Collart teaches all the limitations of Claim 13, where

the multimedia file is provided through the internet (Col. 5 lines 12-25).

12.   With respect to Claim 27, Collart teaches all the limitations of Claim 13, where

the sequence of data values to override is a commercial within the multimedia file (Col.

3 lines 47-55 and Col. 9 lines 7-17).

13.   With respect to Claim 31, Collart teaches all the limitations of Claim 13, where

the sequence of data value is a video file (Col. 9 lines 7-18).

14.   With respect to Claim 32, Collart teaches all the limitations of Claim 13, where

the sequence of data value is an image file (Col. 9 lines 7-18).

15.   With respect to Claim 33, Collart teaches all the limitations of Claim 13, where

the sequence of data value is an audio file (Col. 9 lines 7-18).

16.   With respect to Claim 35, Collart teaches all the limitations of Claim 13, where

the formatting of the new sequence of data values output a HTML component (Col. 5

lines 41-50).

17.   With respect to Claim 37, Collart teaches all the limitations of Claim 13, and

further teaches if the embedded message is wrong, then substituting the embedded

message that is wrong and subsequent embedded messages with a correct embedded

message (Col. 7 lines 33-59).

18.   With respect to Claim 16, Collart teaches a method for securing requests made

by multimedia files, comprising:

        obtaining a embedded request within a multimedia file (Col. 7 lines 33-59 - dvd

selection/user selection would generate an embedded request);

        obtaining a sequence of data values to override the embedded request (Col. 7

lines 33-59 - Updates for static data on a PSM can be retrieved from a remote source

over a network, such as the internet);

        substituting the sequence of data values for the embedded request by formatting

a new sequence of data values (Col. 7 lines 33-59 - Updates intercept and replace the

requests for static information.);

encoding the new sequence of data values using an algorithm to produce a new series of requests (Col. 7 lines 33-59 and lines 60-65 - updated menu would provide a different series of requests);

assigning the encoded requests through a substitution component (Col. 7 lines 33-59 - update information. Also note embodiments starting in Col. 9 line 65 - Col. 10 line 8.);

embedding an autonomous media object (AMO) into the substitution component (Col. 7 lines 33-59 - update information. Also note embodiments starting in Col. 9 line 65 - Col. 10 line 8.);

transmitting the substitution component to a client readable medium (Col. 7 lines 33-59 - Updates for static data on a PSM can be retrieved from a remote source over a network, such as the internet.).

19.   With respect to Claim 38, Collart teaches a method of repurposing multimedia presentation, comprising:

providing a multimedia presentation having at least one segment that can be substituted (Col. 4 lines 28-42 and Col. 7 lines 33-59 - Updates for static data on a PSM can be retrieved from a remote source over a network, such as the internet. Updates intercept and replace the requests for static information.), the at least one segment including at least one embedded request (Col. 7 lines 33-59 - dvd selection/user selection would generate an embedded request);

receiving the at least one embedded request within the multimedia presentation

(Col. 7 lines 33-59 - dvd selection/user selection would generate an embedded

request);

obtaining a data value associated with the at least one embedded reques (Col. 7

lines 33-59 - Updates for static data on a PSM can be retrieved from a remote source

over a network, such as the internet)t;

formatting the data value to form a substitution component that can be

incorporated into the multimedia presentation (Col. 7 lines 33-59 - Updates intercept

and replace the requests for static information. Also note embodiments starting in Col. 9

line 65 - Col. 10 line 8.); and

transmitting the substitution component to the multimedia presentation so that at

least one segment with the multimedia presentation can be substituted using the

substitution component (Col. 7 lines 33-59 - Updates for static data on a PSM can be

retrieved from a remote source over a network, such as the internet.).

20.   With respect to Claim 39, Collart teaches all the limitations of Claim 38, where

the multimedia file is provided through the internet (Col. 5 lines 12-25).

21.   With respect to Claim 41, , Collart teaches all the limitations of Claim 38, where

the at least one segment is a commercial within the multimedia presentation (Col. 3

lines 47-55 and Col. 9 lines 7-17).

22.   With respect to Claim 44, Collart teaches all the limitations of Claim 38, where

the multimedia presentation is stored in a portable storage medium (Col. 4 lines 43-53).

23.   With respect to Claim 46, Collart teaches all the limitations of Claim 38, where

the sequence of data value is a video file (Col. 9 lines 7-18).

24.   With respect to Claim 47, Collart teaches all the limitations of Claim 38, where

the sequence of data value is an image file (Col. 9 lines 7-18).

25.   With respect to Claim 48, Collart teaches all the limitations of Claim 38, where

the sequence of data value is an audio file (Col. 9 lines 7-18).

26.   With respect to Claim 49, Collart teaches all the limitations of Claim 38, where

the at least one segment includes a first segment and a second segment, where the first

segment corresponds to a first commercial and the second segment corresponds to a

second commercial (Col. 3 lines 47-55 and Col. 9 lines 7-17).

27.   With respect to Claim 51, Collart teaches all the limitations of Claim 38, where

the step of formatting the data values outputs a HTML component (Col. 5 lines 41-50).

28.   With respect to Claim 53, Collart teaches all the limitations of Claim 38, and

further teaches if the at least one embedded request is wrong, then substituting the

embedded request that is wrong and subsequent embedded requests with a correct

embedded request (Col. 7 lines 33-59).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

29.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set
> forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and
> the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the
> invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
> Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

30.   Claims 26 and 40 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable

over Collart in view of U.S. patent 6,076,103 by Sakai (Sakai).

31.   With respect to Claim 26, Collart teaches all the limitations of Claims 13. Collart

does not explicitly disclose the embedded request is a uniform resource identifier.

Sakai teaches a similar method for substituting data values related to information stored

on a portable storage medium (See Abstract and Col. 7 lines 7-18). As part of this

method, Sakai teaches a request may be a uniform resource identifier (Col. 10 line 50 -

Col. 11 line 8).

        It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to take the method disclosed by Collart and modify it as indicated

by Sakai such that the method further comprises where the statically embedded request

is a uniform resource identifier. One would be motivated to have this, as it is desirable

to provide a flexible presentation scheme and present the latest data for all type of

information content (In Sakai: Col. 2 lines 47-57 and Col. 1 lines 5-21).

32.   With respect to Claim 40, Collart teaches all the limitations of Claims 38. Collart

does not explicitly disclose the embedded request is a uniform resource identifier.

Sakai teaches a similar method for substituting data values related to information stored

on a portable storage medium (See Abstract and Col. 7 lines 7-18). As part of this

method, Sakai teaches a request may be a uniform resource identifier (Col. 10 line 50 -

Col. 11 line 8).

        It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to take the method disclosed by Collart and modify it as indicated

by Sakai such that the method further comprises where the statically embedded request
is a uniform resource identifier. One would be motivated to have this, as it is desirable to
provide a flexible presentation scheme and present the latest data for all type of
information content (In Sakai: Col. 2 lines 47-57 and Col. 1 lines 5-21).

33.   Claims 28, 29, 42 and 43 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being
unpatentable over Collart in view of U.S. Patent 6,039,575 by L'Allier et al. (L'Allier).
34.   With respect to Claim 28, Collart teaches all the limitations of Claim 13, and
further teaches the content of the portable storage medium that can be updated
includes any type of visual or audio entertainment or information data that can be stored
on the storage medium (Col. 9 lines 7-16).

Collart does not explicitly disclose the information is a question. L'Allier shows
that a portable storage medium can include information content such as tests, which are
visually displayed to the user. (Col. 3 lines 27-43 and Col. 4 lines 28-34).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the
invention was made to take the method disclosed by Collart and modify it as indicated
by Jenkins such that the method further comprises where the sequence of data values
to override is a question. One would be motivated to have this, as Collart explicitly
suggests any type visual or audible information data can be stored and updated to
receive the benefits of the invention (In Collart: Col. 3 lines 41-63 and Col. 9 lines 7-16).

35.   With respect to Claim 29, Collart teaches all the limitations of Claim 13, and
further teaches the content of the portable storage medium that can be updated

includes any type of visual or audio entertainment or information data that can be stored

on the storage medium (Col. 9 lines 7-16).

Collart does not explicitly disclose the information is a question to be used in the

substitution component. L'Allier shows that a portable storage medium can include

information content such as tests, which are visually displayed to the user. (Col. 3 lines

27-43 and Col. 4 lines 28-34).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to take the method disclosed by Collart and modify it as indicated

by Jenkins such that the method further comprises where the sequence of data value is

a question to be used in the substitution component. One would be motivated to have

this, as Collart explicitly suggests any type visual or audible information data can be

stored and updated to receive the benefits of the invention (In Collart: Col. 3 lines 41-63

and Col. 9 lines 7-16).

36.   With respect to Claim 42, Collart teaches all the limitations of Claim 38, and

further teaches the content of the portable storage medium that can be updated

includes any type of visual or audio entertainment or information data that can be stored

on the storage medium (Col. 9 lines 7-16).

Collart does not explicitly disclose the at least one segment is a question and the

multimedia presentation is a test. L'Allier shows that a portable storage medium can

include information content such as tests, which are visually displayed to the user. (Col.

3 lines 27-43 and Col. 4 lines 28-34).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to take the method disclosed by Collart and modify it as indicated by Jenkins such that the method further comprises where the at least one segment is a question and the multimedia presentation is a test. One would be motivated to have this, as Collart explicitly suggests any type visual or audible information data can be stored and updated to receive the benefits of the invention (In Collart: Col. 3 lines 41-63 and Col. 9 lines 7-16).

37.   With respect to Claim 43, Collart teaches all the limitations of Claim 38, and further teaches the content of the portable storage medium that can be updated includes any type of visual or audio entertainment or information data that can be stored on the storage medium (Col. 9 lines 7-16).

Collart does not explicitly disclose the information is a question to be used in the substitution component. L'Allier shows that a portable storage medium can include information content such as tests, which are visually displayed to the user. (Col. 3 lines 27-43 and Col. 4 lines 28-34).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to take the method disclosed by Collart and modify it as indicated by Jenkins such that the method further comprises where the data value is a question to be used in the substitution component. One would be motivated to have this, as Collart explicitly suggests any type visual or audible information data can be stored and updated to receive the benefits of the invention (In Collart: Col. 3 lines 41-63 and Col. 9 lines 7-16).

38.   Claims 30 and 45 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable

over Collart in view of U.S. Patent 6,264,104 by Jenkins et al. (Jenkins).

39.   With respect to Claim 30, Collart teaches all the limitations of Claim 13, and

further teaches the content of the portable storage medium that can be updated

includes any type of visual or audio entertainment or information data that can be stored

on the storage medium (Col. 9 lines 7-16).

        Collart does not explicitly disclose the information is an updated pricing on a

product such that the sequence of data value is an updated pricing on a product.

Jenkins teaches that a storage medium can include information related to product data,

including product pricing, that can be updated (Col. 1 lines 32-67 and Col. 9 lines 11-

17).

        It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to take the method disclosed by Collart and modify it as indicated

by Jenkins such that the method further comprises where the sequence of data value is

an updated pricing on a product. One would be motivated to have this, as Collart

explicitly suggests any type visual or audible information data can be stored and

updated to receive the benefits of the invention (In Collart: Col. 3 lines 41-63 and Col. 9

lines 7-16).

40.   With respect to Claim 45, Collart teaches all the limitations of Claim 38, and

further teaches the content of the portable storage medium that can be updated

includes any type of visual or audio entertainment or information data that can be stored

on the storage medium (Col. 9 lines 7-16).

Collart does not explicitly disclose the information is an updated pricing on a

product such that the data value is an updated pricing on a product. Jenkins teaches

that a storage medium can include information related to product data, including product

pricing, that can be updated (Col. 1 lines 32-67 and Col. 9 lines 11-17).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to take the method disclosed by Collart and modify it as indicated

by Jenkins such that the method further comprises where the data value is an updated

pricing on a product. One would be motivated to have this, as Collart explicitly suggests

any type visual or audible information data can be stored and updated to receive the

benefits of the invention (In Collart: Col. 3 lines 41-63 and Col. 9 lines 7-16).

41.   Claims 34, 36, 50 and 52 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Collart in view of U.S. patent 6,976,229 by Balabanovic et al.

(Balabanovic).

42.   With respect to Claim 34, Collart teaches all the limitations of Claim 13. Collart

teaches the formatting of new sequence of data values outputs a HTML component

(Col. 5 lines 41-50), but does not explicitly disclose outputting a XML component.

Balabanovic teaches that an XML component can be used to allow for

translations into other formats such as HTML and SMIL (Col. 10 lines 50-56).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to take the method disclosed by Collart and modify it as indicated

by Balabonovic such that the method further comprises the formatting of new sequence

of data values outputs a XML component. One would be motivated to have this, as it is desirable for information such as multimedia presentations to be accessible on different devices (IN Balabonovic: Col. 10 lines 50-56).

43.   With respect to Claim 36, Collart teaches all the limitations of Claim 13. Collart teaches the formatting of new sequence of data values outputs a HTML component (Col. 5 lines 41-50), but does not explicitly disclose outputting a SMIL component.

Balabonovic teaches that the SMIL format is commonly used for presenting multimedia information as it allows for synchronizing audio with a series of images (Col. 10 lines 50-56).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to take the method disclosed by Collart and modify it as indicated by Balabonovic such that the method further comprises the formatting of new sequence of data values outputs a SMIL component. One would be motivated to use the SMIL format, as it is a particularly appropriate format for the presentation of multimedia information (IN Balabonovic: Col. 10 lines 50-56).

44.   With respect to Claim 50, Collart teaches all the limitations of Claim 38. Collart teaches the step of formatting the data value outputs a HTML component (Col. 5 lines 41-50), but does not explicitly disclose outputting a XML component.

Balabanovic teaches that an XML component can be used to allow for translations into other formats such as HTML and SMIL (Col. 10 lines 50-56).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to take the method disclosed by Collart and modify it as indicated

by Balabonovic such that the method further comprises the step of formatting the data

value outputs a XML component. One would be motivated to have this, as it is

desirable for information such as multimedia presentations to be accessible on different

devices (IN Balabonovic: Col. 10 lines 50-56).

45.   With respect to Claim 52, Collart teaches all the limitations of Claim 38. Collart

teaches the step of formatting the data value outputs a HTML component (Col. 5 lines

41-50), but does not explicitly disclose outputting a SMIL component.

Balabanovic teaches that the SMIL format is commonly used for presenting

multimedia information as it allows for synchronizing audio with a series of images (Col.

10 lines 50-56).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to take the method disclosed by Collart and modify it as indicated

by Balabonovic such that the method further comprises the step of formatting the data

value outputs a SMIL component. One would be motivated to use the SMIL format, as

it is a particularly appropriate format for the presentation of multimedia information (IN

Balabonovic: Col. 10 lines 50-56).

Conclusion

46.   The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to

applicant's disclosure.

47.   U.S. Patent 6,912,717 by Miller et al. "Methods and systems for implementing

dynamic properties on objects that support only static properties" June 28, 2005.

Essentially discloses data structures that allow static objects to behave as dynamic objects.

48.   U.S. Patent 6,604,236 by Draper et al. "System and method for generating file updates for files stored on read-only media" August 5, 2003. Discloses the use of delta files and lookup table to allow updated versions of the files to be run.

49.   U.S. Patent 6,536,039 by Sanford "Software for seamless interconnectivity between active program modules on integrated arrangement of CD drive, data server and PC hard disk drive" March 18, 2003. Discloses downloading of replacement modules for programs on CDs.

50.   U.S. Patent 5,832,263 by Hansen et al. "System and method for in-place modification of information recorded in read-only storage using modifiable non-volatile storage associated with an agent" November 3, 1998. Disclose interception of read and write requests and remaps them as appropriate to a modifiable storage area.


Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to David Lazaro whose telephone number is 571-272-3986. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30-5:00 M-F.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Saleh Najjar can be reached on 571-272-4006. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the

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For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should

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Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

David Lazaro
December 21, 2005
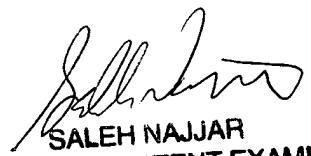
SALEH NAJJAR
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER